

TODAY'S PRICES.
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 50¢; pesos, 50¢;
57¢; new, 56½¢; Mexican gold, 50½¢; national, 51¢;
bar silver, 51¢; U. S. gold, 1.25¢; copper, 19¢; 1915;
grains, higher; livestock, low; stocks, irregular.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS

EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 16 MONTHS

HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, cloudy tonight and Tuesday;
New Mexico and Arizona, fair tonight and Tuesday;
probably snow north portion.

16 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS, TODAY.

EL PASO HERALD

ONE SHOT, THREE ARE INJURED IN STRIKE RIOT IN STEEL FIELDS

Wheeling, W. Va., is Scene of Another Disorder; State Police Ordered Mobilized; Attempt to Run Union Mines in Pittsburgh, Pa., District as Non-Union; John L. Lewis May Issue Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—War time restrictions on the consumption of coal were ordered into effect today for the period of the present strike emergency.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—Wearing army uniforms, many of which were insignia of overseas divisions, the first contingent of the volunteer workers who are to dig coal in the strip pit mines of the Pittsburgh field arrived here early today.

Walkout at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 1.—Four hundred and fifty coal miners at Hanna, Wyo., struck today. The mines involved in the walkout supply the Union Pacific railroad and the city of Cheyenne. If the strike continues the railroad will be without fuel. The plant supplying light, heat and power to Cheyenne announced today it will supply power only for two days.

The men gave no reason for their walkout. The mines are owned by the Union Pacific railroad. George Stearns, auditor of district 22, United Mine Workers, said while he had no official information regarding the strike, it probably was called because miners at Hanna believed the 44 percent increase posted at the mine last week was final. The fact that the national organization of the miners' union has taken no action in the situation, Stearns said. Cheyenne has been depending on the Union Pacific mines for some time.

Attempt to Open Mines.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1.—For the first time in more than a generation

DELEGATES TRY TO END CHAOS IN COUNTRY

Seventeen Confer at Washington in Effort to Devise Methods.

WILSON'S SECOND EFFORT FOR ORDER

National Industrial Conference Failed to Accomplish the Purpose Intended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Seventeen men representing no particular group, but acting for the people as a whole, assembled here today to confer on the country's industrial situation.

The conference, the appointment of which was announced from the White House, November 28, marks the second effort of president Wilson to devise means for settling the chaotic conditions that have prevailed for months in industry. It was devised to accomplish that which the recent national industrial conference failed to do.

The opening session was set for 10 o'clock.

In the words of president Wilson, the new representatives should have been chosen to represent the workers, the employers and the community as a whole. It was the purpose of the conference to bring about a settlement of the industrial situation.

The conference, however, did not accomplish its purpose. The delegates, who were chosen to represent the workers, the employers and the community as a whole, failed to reach any agreement.

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American Note Serves Carranza For His Conduct in Jenkins Case

NEW NOTE SERVES AS ULTIMATUM; NO COURSE OF ACTION OUTLINED

American Government Refuses to Admit it is Necessary to Keep Consular Agent in Jail While His Case is Being Investigated; It is For Mexico to Show Cause For Detention, Says Note; History of Case Reviewed.

A REPORT from Chihuahua City was received Monday by Andrew Garcia, Mexican consul general to the United States, that William O. Jenkins, American consular agent imprisoned in Mexico, had been released.

Mr. Garcia said the report was not official and that no confirmation had been received. The report did not state whether Mr. Jenkins' freedom had been granted as the result of pressure brought to bear on Mexico by the state department of the United States or whether he obtained his release through the regular legal procedure of giving bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Reviewing its request for the immediate release of consular agent Jenkins, imprisoned at Puebla, the latest American note to Mexico, made public here today, arraigns the Mexican government's conduct in severe terms and characterizes it as a studied attempt to enslave the American consular agent in the intricacies of legal procedure.

No ultimatum was served and no indication was given of what the American government's course would be if Jenkins is not immediately released.

The note begins by saying the United States declined to draw into a judicial discussion of "irrelevant and unimportant matters" the request for the consul agent's release is founded on "right and justice."

Called "More Ensnared," the United States note says, is "constrained to the conclusion that Carranza's arguments that the case is being investigated, and that Jenkins has not taken opportunity to be released on bail are 'more ensnared.'"

The note says that it is necessary to keep Jenkins in jail while his case is being investigated, and that the government "will not permit the case to be investigated."

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TEXT OF NOTE TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The text of the note as transmitted by the American charge at Mexico City follows:

I have not failed to transmit to my government the note of the Mexican government dated November 28, 1919, with reference to the case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, and I am now in receipt of a reply from the government of the United States which I am transmitting immediately to transmit to you.

The government of the United States declines to be drawn into a judicial discussion of irrelevant matters or to discuss the merits of the case of Jenkins in connection with this case. The Mexican government cannot be held responsible for the detention of Jenkins, although he has been harassed by Mexican authorities to give such testimony, even while living in the United States, as to the facts of the case.

On the contrary, the investigation gives the government of the United States every reason to believe that Mr. Jenkins has not knowingly given any false testimony in respect of vital points in his case, although he has been harassed by Mexican authorities to give such testimony, even while living in the United States, as to the facts of the case.

What conclusion is to be drawn from such a reply of the Mexican government other than there has been a studied effort on the part of Mexican authorities to evade the obligations of justice by allowing the consular agent to be released by giving unsupported charges against him for a purpose?

The estimated appropriations for principal government departments were presented as follows:

Executive (Congress) \$8,251,217.00; executive (state) \$1,011,453.11; judicial \$1,611,146.00; army \$543,578.00; navy \$1,011,453.11; post office \$1,011,453.11; public works \$1,011,453.11; miscellaneous \$1,011,453.11; foreign telegraph \$1,011,453.11.

The total of all estimates, including some comparatively minor items included in the foregoing, is \$12,841,000.00, the greatest sum ever asked of any congress when the country was in the midst of a war.

The billion dollar estimate for the army includes some \$48,000,000 for the national guard. The national guard was between 100,000 and 150,000 men. The \$48,000,000 estimate for the army includes the cost of the program of increase and is comparable to an annual estimate of \$100,000,000 for the army.

The estimate for miscellaneous expenditures includes some \$1,000,000 for the navy. The navy was between 100,000 and 150,000 men. The \$1,000,000 estimate for the navy includes the cost of the program of increase and is comparable to an annual estimate of \$100,000,000 for the navy.

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Government Has Record Breaking Expense Estimate.

ARMY AND NAVY GET HUGE SUMS

Sixty-Sixth Congress Convened in First Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The record \$12,841,000,000 congress of ordinary peace times failed into the past today when secretary Glass presented the annual estimates, proposed appropriations of practically five billion dollars for conducting the peace time activities of the government during the fiscal year 1921.

According to these figures it will cost more than five times as much to conduct the peace time affairs of the government as it did in the year immediately preceding the "world war."

The greatest individual estimate for expenditures of course, goes to the army and navy. The yearly interest on the war debt, however, is \$1,611,146,000, which sum alone is greater than all the appropriations for all purposes whatsoever, any peace time congress.

Estimated Appropriations.

The estimated appropriations for principal government departments were presented as follows:

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CONGRESS NEGLECTED APPEALS TO HELP Avert COAL STRIKE

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The fuel administration was discovered. Whatever else the coal controversy may teach the American public, it has revealed to the naked eye how the democrats and then the republicans in congress neglected to heed the appeals, warnings, petitions and pleas of several bureaus of the government for funds to get the facts about coal.

Anticipating just such a situation as has arisen, where estimates are made and where figures are reliable, congress turned a deaf ear to the requests for money to keep the American people informed about coal production, its cost and factors of distribution and sundry other items all of which Dr. Harry A. Garfield, fuel administrator, confessed in his open statement of last Tuesday that congress had failed to provide.

Everything went well during the war when the fuel administration was created, for the U. S. geological survey and the federal trade commission were made integral parts so far as coal was concerned of the machinery of that administration. Funds were provided by the fuel administration. Then the armistice came and

Late on senate interstate commerce committee go to bay and appointed subcommittee headed by senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey to make inquiry into the coal situation. The officials of the geological survey found that the geological survey was unable to furnish data concerning the country's coal requirements. He went so far as to ask its secretary, in a letter, in whose department is the geological survey, to request congress again for that appropriation. It was only forty thousand dollars.

The senator from New Jersey was so impressed with the necessity of the geological survey that he appeared himself before the common appropriations and supported the request of the geological survey, but even of the senators felt that the thing should originate in the house and no action was taken. The house was so far as to ask its secretary, in a letter, in whose department is the geological survey, to request congress again for that appropriation. It was only forty thousand dollars.

It had the machinery to do even more than the geological survey but particularly with reference to coal production. Fifty thousand dollars was requested. Chairman Good of the house appropriations committee was willing but the time of congress was otherwise spent and the senate took no action.

Most Read Advice.

These are several the tendency of congress to turn down requests for funds that have anything to do with statistics. The bureau of labor statistics has had many a discouraging encounter with congress on that score and whether the United States goes

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

Want Ads Must Be In On Saturdays By 11:30

IN ORDER to insure better service to reader and advertiser alike, The Herald has found it necessary to set 11:30 a. m. as the last hour at which want ads can be taken for the week-end edition.

The circulation of The Herald has grown to such an extent that it is no longer possible to print the paper and distribute it properly without using the press house. The Home Edition of The Herald now goes to press daily at 2:30 instead of three. It is absolutely necessary that this should be done in order to secure early delivery of the paper.

If the readers cannot be given service, the advertiser suffers. To make the advertising space worth the utmost to get the paper to the reader so that he can read the advertising and profit from it—the paper has to be delivered on time.

As this move is for the interests of advertiser as well as reader, The Herald hopes advertisers will cooperate as they have done in the past. It is no arbitrary order, issued just to be arbitrary, but the rule has been made through necessity. Advertising positively will have to be refused if offered on Saturdays after 11:30. Advertisers are requested to please bear this in mind and have copy ready early.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ENDS THIRTY DAY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The first international labor conference held under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles was concluded Saturday and adjourned subject to the call of the governing body, it was understood generally that the next meeting would be late in 1920 at the seat of the league.

Delegates from forty one countries representing labor and employer groups as well as the governments, have attended the conference sessions held under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles.

A protest against the preponderance of European influence in the governing body made by William Gemmill, employers' delegate from South Africa, marked the closing session. The body was 24 members, 20 of whom were from European countries and only two from the Americas.

Mr. Gemmill asked for an expression of opinion which was supported by a vote of 14 to 10.

The chief function of the governing body was to carry on organization work connected with the conference and on that account it was agreed that the agenda for the next meeting should be prepared by it.

The first meeting of the governing body will be held January 24, probably in London.

LEWIS REFUSES TO TALK ON PLANS OF THE MINERS

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, refused to make any comment on the future plans of the miners in the bituminous coal strike or to discuss the possibility of a settlement this morning.

Mr. Lewis upon arriving here yesterday from Washington, said he had nothing to say regarding the announced conference at Washington. He said he was at home to rest. He indicated he was considering giving out a statement this afternoon.

ALL HERALD routes in El Paso should be delivered by 6 o'clock. Herald subscribers will confer a great favor if they will telephone 2020 and ask for the circulation department if deliveries are not made by 6:30. Deliveries will be made by motorcycle, where the paper has not arrived.

ALHAMBRA—"The Country Cousin," feature picture.

BLAU—"Money," Madame T. T. Crawford.

Extreme Socialists Quit Italian Chamber As The King Enters

Victor Emmanuel Given Rousing Reception by Populace as He Drives Through Streets of Rome; Monarch Says Italy Will do Nothing to Disturb the Peace of Europe; Not All the National Aspirations Gained.

ROME, Italy, Dec. 1.—When King Victor Emmanuel entered the parliament today to deliver the speech from the throne he was received with loud cheers.

Premier Nitti requested the audience to be seated. Upon this the extreme Socialists shouted: "Viva socialism," and left the chamber. Their seats were immediately taken by other deputies.

The king and queen were given an enthusiastic reception while proceeding through the quinal to the parliament building today to participate in the opening session of parliament.

Bells were rung, there were salutes from many guns and cheers from the crowds. Houses along the streets were decorated with flags.

"Most Work For Peace." The king in his speech from the throne said that the confidence and sympathy of the nation was indispensable to parliament, as was its collaboration in all movements for the good of the people. Italy, he said, after her great victory must direct her efforts to the work of peace.

The king began by greeting the heroes of the army and the navy. The virtues and energies they had displayed during the war would serve to hasten the economic reconstruction, he said.

Italy through the war,